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## THE WAR MOVEMENTS IN THE STATES.

The mail, on Friday evening, brought dates from New York to the 4th inst. The details of the war movements are exceedingly voluminous and indicate that, up to that time, there had been no abatement of the war fever that was produced in the North by the bombardment of Sumter; and the anxiety manifested by men subject to military duty to participate in the deadly conflict, which the people seem to be sensible must inevitably take place, is without a parallel in the history of modern nations. Each of the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, would be glad to furnish all the soldiers required by the Federal Government for the war; and Indiana and Illinois would doubtless rejoice if they were thus favored. In response to the first requisition for men of war, by President Lincoln, seventy-one thousand volunteered in the State of Ohio, and, as only thirteen regiments, about one seventh of the number who offered themselves for service, were required and accepted, much dissatisfaction was expressed by those who had to remain at home, and many tears were shed as reported, by officers and men because they were deprived of the privilege of marching at once to the battle field, to fight the secessionists, and deal out "death and destruction to rebels."

The same alacrity was and continues to be manifested in most of the free States, so called, and there is but little else thought or spoken of among the people but war, and the preparations for carrying on the work of death are on a grand and extended scale.

How long the present state of excitement will continue is unknown, but the presumption is that it will exist for a long time and increase as the war progresses, and that, after the fighting shall have commenced—especially if the South shall be victorious in some of the first battles—the North will rise up en masse to beat back the rebels, as they call the secessionists, and "drive them into the Gulf." On the other hand, if the North, as they confidently expect, shall retake the forts, arsenals, navy yards, etc., which have been seized by the Confederate States, or either of them, the South may be expected to make a mighty effort to render their country unhealthy to men of northern birth.

The means used to keep up the war spirit and incite men to deeds of valor on the field of strife, when they shall meet those they war against in hostile array, are various, and, if those who go to the war do not fight bravely whenever opportunity shall present, it will not be because it had not been enjoined upon them by their fathers and mothers, their wives and sisters, and by their priests and orators, before and on leaving their homes for the tented field.

The doctrine, that to the victor belongs the spoils of the vanquished, is strongly inculcated in some of the war speeches that have been made, and, in many instances, large rewards for the scalps of leading secessionists have been offered to inspire the soldier to deal out "death to traitors" with an unsparring hand. Mr. Spinola, a State senator of New York, in a recent speech, is reported to have uttered the following sentiments:

"Jefferson Davis has assured the traitors that he 'intends to respect and give protection to the property of the Cowboys of the Revolution; and here let me assure the Northern soldier that every dollar of property belonging to the traitors shall be confiscated for your benefit. All those fine smooth plantations, of which you have heard so much, shall be yours after you have conquered the traitors and driven them from the soil. Again let me tell you that unless the Plug Uglies and Blood Tubs of Baltimore are subdued by the authorities of that city, and the great leading avenue to the National Capital is kept open, Baltimore will have nothing left to prove where that city stood except the granite column erected to commemorate the memory of Washington; and if the

North is forced to this policy, then all the wealth of Baltimore shall belong to the volunteers; the bullion in the banks shall be yours, as well as everything else that is valuable in that city."

"And permit me here to say that the volunteer from the State of New York who shall bring home with him from this war the scalp of Jefferson Davis shall receive an annuity of \$5,000 as long as he lives. I pledge this in the name of the Empire State. I think you will agree with me that this scalp will be worth fighting for."

The effusions of many of the clergy are very belligerent, and in some of the sermons preached to volunteers strong language is used in exhorting the soldiers to fight valiantly in support of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and for the lifting up again of the "stars and stripes" over those places, and in those States where they once floated, but have recently been hauled down and replaced by the flag of the Confederate States.

Mr. Beecher, in a discourse preached to a company of men, on the eve of taking their departure for the war, from the fourth verse of the sixtieth Psalm:

Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth:

is reported to have said that "the American flag represented the ideas and the sentiment of the people from the colonies to that hour; it meant the divine right of liberty, not lawlessness or license, but organized, constitutional liberty. It meant that, means that, and by the blessing of God shall mean that to all time. He thanked God that those who had made war on that principle had not done it under the stars and stripes, but had forged a banner for themselves; that they had not taken the American flag to do the devil's work, but had left it for them to do the work of God Almighty. That banner was still in the hands of God-fearing men and should be displayed. It should wave, meaning all it has meant, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the far North down to the Gulf. To-day God told them to lift it up again. It should go to the capital, but not stop there. The land of Washington should again see Washington's flag; Charleston should see it; it should wave in the alligator State, in Mississippi, Texas, and every Territory."

Vice President Stephens' late speech at Richmond, is reported to have been very salty, belligerent, and full of Southern patriotism. In alluding to the attack on Fort Sumter, he said "The law of necessity and of right compelled them to act as they did. He had reason to believe that the Creator smiled on it.—The Federal flag was taken down without the loss of life, and he believed that Providence would be with and bless them to the end.—They had appealed to the God of battles for the justness of their cause. Madness and folly ruled at Washington."

"Had the attack not been made, several of the States would have been in the Union for a year to come. Maryland would yet join them, and it might be, ere long, that the principles that Washington fought for might be again administered in the city that bore his name. Every son of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande should rally to the support of Maryland. He said if Lincoln should quit Washington as ignominiously as he entered it, God's will will have been accomplished. As arguments were exhausted, the people of the South should be prepared to stand to their arms and defend their wives and firesides.

In conclusion he alluded to the momentous consequences of the issue involved. "Rather than be conquered," he said, "let every second man rally to drive back the invader. The conflict may be terrible, but the victory will be ours. Virginians," said he, "you fight for the preservation of your sacred rights, the land of Patrick Henry, to keep from desecration the tomb of Washington, the graves of Madison, Jefferson, and all you hold most dear."

ANOTHER SHOWER.—This valley was blessed with a fine shower on Saturday morning, which wet the ground to a considerable depth, doing crops much good and rendering artificial irrigation unnecessary for a week or more thereafter. Before the shower the weather was quite cool for the season, but since, it has been much warmer, with a fair prospect that the thermometer will range some considerably above the freezing point for a time to come.

THE WEATHER.—High winds yesterday, with signs of rain on going to press.

## BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

The Pony Express with eastern advices from Kearney up to the evening of the 18th, arrived here at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The dispatches from and around Washington give every indication that the northern Government is making colossal preparations for a great war of subjugation.—Though nothing but vague and uncertain report is circulated about the South, we have no doubt that the President of that Confederation is as industrious in preparations of defense.

WASHINGTON.

The Times' Washington dispatch says no more troops except for the war, would be ordered in that direction; troops for the short service would, however, be accepted at present for the western service.

Col. McDowell, assistant Adjutant General, had been promoted to the position of a Brigadier General.

The Virginia dispatches received on the 17th note continued arrivals of Confederate troops, and their departure for points not designated.

Citizens of the seceded States, in order to receive patents for inventions must take the oath prescribed by law, acknowledging their allegiance to the United States.

The following letter written by the Secretary of State had been given to the public.

WASHINGTON, May 16th.

SIR:—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, asking me to give you in writing, my reasons for considering an acceptance on your part of Governor Leitch's proposition to purchase the steamships Yorktown and Jamestown, recently seized by his orders, and now in his possession, an act of treason; with this request I readily comply.

An insurrection has broken out in several States of this Union, including Virginia, designed to overthrow the Government of the United States. The Executive authorities of the State are parties to that insurrection, and so are public enemies. Their action in seizing or buying vessels to be employed in the execution of the decision, is not only without authority of law, but is treason.

It is treason for any person to give aid or comfort to public enemies. To sell vessels to them which it is their purpose to use as ships of war, is to give them aid or comfort. To receive money from them in payment for vessels which they have seized for these purposes, would be to convert the unlawful seizure into a sale, and would subject the party offending, to the pains and penalties of treason, and the Government would not hesitate to bring the offender to punishment.

Signed, WM. H. SEWARD.  
G. HENNEKER, Esq., Agent N. Y. and Va. S. S. Co.

The Catawba had arrived at the Capitol and reports that the Harriet Lane was blockading James and Elizabeth rivers; the Montecello, York River; the Quaker City, Chesapeake bay; and the Minnesota was off Point Comfort. The Quaker City towed the ship Arago, of Baltimore, to sea from Richmond, with a cargo of tobacco, valued at \$100,000, Commodore Stringham putting a crew aboard till it reached New York.

A special dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser, says within a few days the Massachusetts regiments would be ordered to Fort Monroe. The Capitol buildings would be cleared of troops by the first of June, and be renovated for the extra session of Congress.

The Michigan Rifle regiment had arrived in fine condition, being the first body of Western troops that had reached the capital.

Secretary Cameron's family arrived on the 17th.

A general army order had been issued, stating that there would be added to the staff of the army, four quartermasters and eight assistants to be promoted, and elected according to existing laws and regulations. There would be added to the medical department, ten surgeons and twenty assistants. The surgeons to be promoted from the senior surgeons and the assistants appointed from civil life, after having passed the usual examination by the board from the medical department of the army. Due public notice of the appointment and time and place of meeting of the board would be given.

"Brigadier-General Mansfield issued an order on the 17th, as follows:—"I ordered by the telegraph, the agents of the Adams Express Company, at Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, that in future no express matter, inclusive of letters, will be permitted to go south of this city into Virginia. Last evening Col. Stone seized, by my order, the express matter, and stopped all contraband goods,

and permitted the rest to go forward."

Ex-Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania and Kansas, had been appointed Brigadier-General by the President.

The writer of a special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial of the 16th, says: I had a long conversation, with a distinguished member of the administration. He expressed the hope that the country would receive the acceptance, of the fourteen additional New York regiments as an earnest of the intention of the Government to re-establish its authority in all parts of the country, and authorized me to assure your readers that not only would the Government vigorously endeavor to repossess all Federal property, such as custom houses, navy yards, arsenals and forts in Virginia, as well as in all other seceded States, but would secure to Union men everywhere the full exercise of all their rights as American citizens.

I asked him distinctly whether and when aggressive movements in Virginia were intended. He replied, the government would assert its authority in Virginia as soon as General Scott was ready.

I can state authentically that Secretary Chase is determined to have his prohibition of shipments to insurrectionary States vigorously enforced. Arrangements are now making to place armed guard boats at the disposal of collectors in Western river cities.

The committee of New Yorkers, headed by Astor, assured the Government, yesterday, that money would not be wanting, until the rebellion was suppressed.

Chase had been urged to issue treasury notes for a \$14,000,000 loan. He would probably do so should not the whole be placed in bonds at a satisfactory rate, of which there were strong probabilities.

The report that General Butler was superseded in the command of Baltimore, for transgressing authority is untrue. The Government approves his every action. He was to be assigned to the command of the forces soon to take the offensive in Virginia.

The President had remarked to a gentleman that General Butler would be placed in a position perfectly satisfactory to himself and in a still broader field of honor.

General Astly, of Ohio, had called on the President, and laid a plan before him for floating an army down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

The trial of spies here show that they were sent by the rebels to aid deserters from the army.

Major Mulligan's Irish brigade had been accepted for the war.

The President summoned the Cabinet on the 18th, in great haste, and they were in session in an hour. Secretary Seward left the White House and proceeded to the quarters of General Butler, and not finding the latter, dispatched one of the General's aids in pursuit of him. The interview lasted some time.

The Government evidently intends dealing with Missouri in the same manner it has with Maryland. As an indication of this, the Government has concluded to take charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and employ it for Government purposes.

It has determined to appoint collectors for the different Southern ports and is engaged in selecting men of energy to fulfil the important functions confided to them. The duties will be collected on board men of war, whatever may be the opinion of legal authorities, here or elsewhere on this subject.

Arrests for treason continue to be made daily. The lines were being drawn more closely.

The National Intelligencer construes Lord John Russell's recent speech in Parliament as a recognition of the Southern Confederacy to issue letters of marque, and bring prizes into British ports.

It was the prevailing impression at Washington in view of the sudden movements on Baltimore, and the transfer of the command from Butler to Cadwalader, that an attack on Harper's Ferry, the seizure of Alexandria, and the capture of Pensacola were events very near at hand. The troops at the North enlisted for three years service, were ordered there immediately.

The fourteen regiments of New York, in addition to her quota, were ordered there at once.

The Government would probably have seventy thousand men in the Capitol by the end of May, and would then be in a condition to make important movements.

The President remarked a day or two since.